

Premnoplex brunnescens (Scl.).

Two females, one from San Miguel, the other from Chirua.

Dendrocincla olivacea anguina Bangs.

Three specimens, one each from Palomina, Chirua, and La Concepcion. All are similar to the type, the only specimen Mr. Brown had previously taken.

Picolaptes lacrymiger (Des Murs.).

One female from La Concepcion.

Dryophila caudata (Scl.).

Twenty-five specimens, young and adult of both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Antonio, and San Miguel. I am now inclined to consider the Santa Marta bird true *D. caudata* (Scl.), although when I recorded the first two, taken by Mr. Brown at Palomina,* I thought that they were not that species. The tails are about the same throughout the series and do not differ, to any extent, with age or sex. The rectrices are dark brown (between raw umber and bister), with subapical black bands and white tips. The only specimen from 'Bogota' in the National Museum has a precisely similar tail. Sclater's description reads: 'Tail of ten feathers, very long, much graduated, black, with white ends.' This was probably a mistake.

Conopophaga browni † sp. nov.

Five specimens, both sexes, from Chirua.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6177, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 12, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—A very distinct species, apparently representing a new group, having sides of head and cap like the back and without white post-ocular stripe or patch.

Color.—Forehead tawny-olive, passing insensibly into color of upper parts; lores yellowish white; upper parts, yellowish olive; wings dusky brown, outer edges of primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries dull olivaceous cinnamon; tertiaries and secondaries bordered on inner web and tipped with clear cinnamon; tail sepia; a narrow orbital ring yellowish white; auriculars reddish olive; throat, breast, sides, and lining of wing ochraceous (in some specimens there is some white on the throat, in others the throat is uniform with the breast); middle of belly and under tail-coverts white, varying in extent in different specimens; culmen dusky; mandible yellowish toward base, dusky at tip.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 61; tail, 29; tarsus, 23.2; ex-

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p. 176, 1898.

† Named for Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., whose researches have brought to light so many new birds in the Santa Marta region.

posed culmen, 13. Adult ♀, No. 6179, topotype: Wing, 62; tail, 29.4; tarsus, 23.6; exposed culmen, 12.4.

Remarks.—*C. browni* does not need comparison with any known form. The one female recorded from Pueblo Viejo, 8,000 feet,* is like the present series from Chirua.

Scytalopus sylvestris Tacz.

One male, not fully adult, from San Francisco Jan. 24, 1899. It is not unlikely that fully adult specimens will show the Santa Marta bird to be an undescribed species. The wing measures 46 mm., which is shorter than usual in *S. sylvestris*. I have compared it with *S. argentifrons* Ridgw., and it is certainly not that species. For the present it may be well to call it *sylvestris*.

Scytalopus latebricola † sp. nov.

Seven specimens, six females and one male, from Paramo de Chiruqua and Paramo de Macotama, 11,000 to 12,000 feet.

Type, from Paramo de Chiruqua, Colombia; altitude, 12,000 feet. No. 6208, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected March 10, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—*Scytalopus latebricola* has the large feet, tarsus, and bill of the *S. analis* group, but in size is smaller and has a much shorter tail than *S. analis*. Colors different, much more reddish brown on rump, flanks, and upper tail-coverts. Sexes apparently alike.

Color.—Adult, head and back dark brownish slate; lower rump and upper tail-coverts chestnut, with indistinct blackish cross-bars; wings and tail dull brownish black; throat and breast brownish slate gray (almost mouse gray of Ridgway), paler and more silvery on middle of lower breast and upper part of belly; flanks, lower sides, and under tail-coverts chestnut, with slight irregular spots and cross-bars of dusky; bill horn color; feet and tarsus brown.

Younger birds (Nos. 6212 and 6210) differ in having more chestnut on the back and breast, in being more decidedly barred on flanks, etc., and in having tertials and wing-coverts barred with chestnut and tipped with yellowish brown, and primaries edged with chestnut.

Measurements.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
6208, type.....	♀ ad.	60.	42.2	23.8	13.4
6211.....	♀ ad.	61.	42.6	24.2	13.4
6213.....	♂ ad.	62.	24.4	13.6

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p. 159, 1898.

† Latebricola, one who dwells in coverts or lurking-places.

Remarks.—I have carefully examined Lafresnaye's type of *Merulaxis analis*, which is in fairly good condition. It is a very different bird from that taken by Mr. Brown in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; is much larger and has a very much longer tail. The colors are also different, but as the specimen appears to be now somewhat faded by exposure to light, it might only make confusion to mention these differences. It measures—wing, 66; tail, 63.2; tarsus, 28.

In the National Museum I examined specimens from Bogota of still another form, which is probably *S. micropterus* (Scl.). This differs from *S. latebricola* in being much darker throughout, the back blacker, the underparts not nearly so gray, and the reddish brown of the flanks and rump darker.

Sycalis browni Bangs.

Two specimens, one adult (female?), the other a young male, from Palomina and La Concepcion.

When identifying the specimens of this bird which Mr. Brown took near Santa Marta, Mr. Ridgway and I were misled by Dr. Sharpe's rather strange treatment of *Sycalis citrina*, which is placed in the far-removed genus *Pseudochloris*. Consequently we overlooked that species.

There is little doubt that the birds recorded in the 'British Museum Catalogue' from Colombia are the same as my *S. browni*. It is probable, however, that *S. browni* will prove subspecifically different from *S. citrina* Pelzeln, the latter being based on birds from southern Brazil. It would in fact be very strange if birds of this sort from localities so far apart as southern Brazil and northern Colombia should not prove different. In the lack of Brazilian specimens for actual comparison, I am forced to leave the question in this unsatisfactory condition.

Oryzoborus funereus Scl.

Five specimens from Chirua and La Concepcion.

Catamenia sp. ?

One female from Paramo de Chiriqua, 15,000 feet, Feb. 27, 1899.

With but one female I am unable to identify the species positively. It may prove to be undescribed or may possibly be *C. analoides*.

Haplospiza nivaria * sp. nov.

Thirteen specimens from Paramo de Chiriqua, 15,000 feet, Feb. and Mar. 1899.

Type, from Paramo de Chiriqua, Colombia; altitude, 15,000 feet. No. 6238, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 25, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Much larger than *H. unicolor*; ♂ purer gray, less olivaceous; back more streaked; bill relatively smaller. The feathers

* *Nivarius*, of or belonging to snow.

everywhere very long and lax, and the whole plumage indicating a bird fitted to withstand extreme cold.

Color.—Adult ♂: Upper parts dark gray, between mouse gray and slate color; interscapulum with indistinct longitudinal dusky streaks; some of the feathers slightly edged with pale smoke gray; wings black, all the feathers edged with gray like the back; tail black, with narrow gray edges; under parts gray (No. 6 of Ridgway); center of belly and under tail coverts somewhat varied by indistinct cross-bars of pale smoke gray; bill, feet, and tarsus black; ‘iris hazel.’*

Adult ♀: Heavily streaked throughout; upper parts sepia, rather paler on cervix and shading into brownish slate on rump and upper tail-coverts, with broad blackish striations; wings dusky brown edged with sepia, except greater and middle coverts, which are edged with isabella color; tail dusky brown edged with grayish; throat, breast, flanks, and sides wood brown; belly and under tail-coverts grayish white; under parts streaked throughout with blackish, most heavily on breast and sides, less so on throat and center of belly; bill blackish, base of lower mandible paler, more yellowish.

Measurements.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
6238, type.....	♂ ad.	82.	59.	23.	10.
6240.....	♂ ad.	83.	60.	23.	10.2
6246.....	♀ ad.	81.	59.	23.4	10.
6244.....	♀ ad.	82.	57.	23.4	10.2

Remarks.—I am, of course, not familiar with *H. uniformis* Sc. and Salv. of Jalapa, Mexico, the type being unique, but the description indicates a very different bird from mine, and the measurements show it to be smaller.

Mr. Brown found the new species at the edge of snow, at 15,000 feet, on El Paramo de Chiruqua, where he took thirteen specimens in Feb. and March, 1899. At no other station in the mountains did he get specimens. Some of the birds taken in February were moulting.

***Myospiza manimbe* (Licht.).**

One female from Paramo de Macotama, 9,000 feet, Mar. 3, 1899.

***Arremonops caneus* † Bangs.**

At Mr. Ridgway’s request I sent him, a short time ago, the three specimens upon which I based this form. He detected an error in my former

* Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimens.

† Described as *Arremonops conirostris caneus* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, vol. XII, p. 140, June 3, 1898.

account of them that must be corrected. The type, adult male, is all right, and is so different from *A. conirostris* as to deserve full specific rank. The two females that I included under the same name, however, prove not to belong to this species at all, but are so close to examples of *A. venezuelensis* Ridgway, that Mr. Ridgway does not consider them even subspecifically separable. Thus another species should be added to the fauna of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Arremonops venezuelensis Ridgw.

Two females taken near Santa Marta in Jan., 1898. This is a much smaller bird than *A. caneus*, besides being different in color. The back is pure greenish olive, this color also suffusing the gray of neck and crown. *A. caneus* has the whole head (between black stripes), neck, and upper back gray, gradually shading into grayish olive on lower back and rump.

Buarremon basilicus Bangs.

Four specimens, three males and one female, from Chirua and San Francisco. I founded this species upon one adult male taken at Pueblo Viejo at an altitude of 8,000 feet, and the three males in the present series agree with it exactly. The female is rather smaller and slightly different in color, the main difference being that the olive of the back extends up the crown between the two black stripes. In the males this central crown stripe is gray.

Schistochlamys atra (Gmel.).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, from La Concepcion and San Antonio.

Pœcilothraupis melanogenys Salv. and Godm.

Twenty specimens, taken at all stations between 7,500 and 12,000 feet. Of this beautiful tanager, peculiar to the Santa Marta mountains, Mr. Brown had before taken but one specimen.

Chlorophonia frontalis (Scl.).

Ten specimens, both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, and San Miguel. Without specimens from Venezuela for comparison, I must let the Santa Marta bird stand as *C. frontalis*.

Piranga faceta Bangs.

Four examples, one adult male and three young males, from La Concepcion and San Miguel. The adult is in every way similar to the type, but is in much more worn plumage. The young males are in a plumage similar to that of the adult female, except that orange red feathers are appearing in small irregular patches both above and below.

***Atticora cyanoleuca* (Vieill.).**

Seven specimens, both sexes, all from La Concepcion; altitude, 3,000 feet.

***Vireo josephæ* (Scl.).**

One male from El Paramo de Macotama. 11,000 feet, Feb. 3, 1899.

***Conirostrum rufum* Lafr.**

Five specimens, both sexes, from Paramo de Chiruqua and Paramo de Macotama; altitude, 11,000 feet.

***Helminthophila pinus* (Linn.).**

One adult male, Chirua, Mar. 21, 1899. This bird is interesting, having broad, conspicuous yellow wing bars.

***Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.).**

Two specimens; male from La Concepcion, Mar. 17, 1899, and a female from Chirua, Feb. 13, 1899.

***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* (Ridgw.).**

One male from Chirua, Feb. 7, 1899.

***Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wils.).**

Ten specimens, both sexes, from Chirua and La Concepcion, taken from Feb. 12 to Mar. 25, 1899. Most of these birds are molting, and the series covers practically the complete spring molt.

***Cinclus rivularis** sp. nov.**

Three specimens, two from Chirua, one from Paramo de Chiruqua; altitude, 11,000 feet.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6049; ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 7, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Not much like either *C. leuconotus* or *C. leucocephalus*; general color more grayish and less blackish; under parts dark gray mottled with white; pileum white streaked with dusky; throat white; cheeks dark gray.

Color.—Pileum white, the center of the feathers dusky, giving a streaked appearance; back slate color, the lower parts of the feathers white centrally (the white does not show unless the feathers are disturbed); rump and upper tail-coverts dark brownish slate color; wings brownish black, inner webs of primaries and secondaries with white central spots, this white marking small and inconspicuous on second and third primaries,

* *Rivularis*, of or belonging to a small stream, rivulet.